

Outrage in the Ohio Senate.

Every decent man in the State will blush at the infamous act which disgraced the Ohio Senate and the State on Saturday last. William H. Day, editor of the *Alien American*, published in this city, having been admitted by that body to the privilege of a Reporter, was expelled by a vote of 17 to 10, for no cause.

Mr. Day is a mulatto, but probably a shade whiter than the miserable flunkies who voted for his expulsion. He is a voter, and endowed by the Constitution and laws of Ohio with every franchise and immunity enjoyed by any other private citizen in the State.

Mr. Day is a practical printer, and liberally educated, having graduated with credit at Oberlin College. He has struggled for years to qualify himself for an effort to improve the condition of the colored people. For this purpose he has established a paper. He does not identify himself with the abolition party nor with any other party, preferring to occupy such ground as will best enable him to favor such measures, from whatever quarter, as promise good to his people. His paper thus far has been conducted with ability, moderation and prudence.

Mr. Day is a man of fine talents, a writer of more than usual strength, unassuming and gentlemanly deportment, and enjoys the respect of this entire community. Desiring to get his people in the way of reading the proceedings of the Ohio General Assembly, he proceeded to Columbus, and was admitted to the Senate in the capacity of a reporter. He is now summarily and abruptly expelled!

How will this story read abroad, in other States and other countries? It will run thus:

In the State of Ohio, one of the free States of the American Union, a mulatto citizen and editor not so dark as Alexander Dumas, late member of the French National Assembly, was expelled from the reporters' desk of the Senate on account of his color! The aim of his paper is to benefit the free colored people of the free States. It may be doubted if any other State would interpose obstacles in the way of such a cause.

We do not denounce such wretched, infamous conduct as it deserves, for the reason only that the English language is deficient in suitable terms. We only hope that every respectable man in Ohio will mark the cringing flunkies who crawled up in the Ohio Senate to sing their miserable malice at a man greatly their superior and at a cause they have not souls to appreciate.—[Cleveland Herald.]

The Census.

The newly published volume of census returns, containing, as it does, upwards of 1100 large quarto pages, mostly of figures, will be an inexhaustible mine for the statistician.—The following table, compiled from different pages of it, is full of interest:

Population.	Dwellings.	Families.
U. States, 19,937,589	3,362,142	3,528,045
G. Britain, 20,816,351	3,643,347	4,312,388
Ireland, 6,515,791	1,047,755	not given.
Austria, 36,514,397	not given.	8,218,597
Prussia, 17,381,187	do.	2,691,055

For the want of a systematic registration of births, marriages and deaths, in all the states, the statements under this head for the United States are said to be unreliable. That is, the number reported under each head is too small. The number of births in the U. States is put down at 548,835; marriages, 197,029; deaths, 271,890. In Prussia, births, 691,562; marriages, 248,892; deaths, 438,862.

The number of persons in the U. States engaged in commerce, trade and manufactures, is put down at 1,596,252; in agriculture, 2,400,583; government offices, 24,966. In Great Britain the occupations of the people are divided thus: Commerce, trade and manufactures, 3,692,787; agriculture, 1,490,783; government offices, 16,835.

The census, unabridged, has already been laid upon the desks of the members of congress. An abridgment, more convenient and quite as useful to many, is in course of preparation. Each member will have for distribution nearly a thousand copies of the abstract. This will make a book of about 500 octavo pages.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Gov. Ujhazy, from his western home, has recently declared his readiness and that of his son, to place themselves at the disposition of Kossuth, at any time when their services may be required.

The term for which Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is now elected, will not commence before the 4th of March, 1855, when the term of Mr. Dixon will expire.

EARTHQUAKE.—The towns of Hillsborough and Wilmington, Ohio, have both been visited during the past week with slight shocks of an earthquake.

Rev. Theodore Parker said, in his "talk" last evening, that old Dr. Beecher was the father of more brains than any man in America.—[Cleveland Herald.]

MARRIED.—In Perrysburg, Jan. 26, 1854, by Rev. J. H. Newton, Mr. JOHN EVERLIN to Miss SARAH FORCE.

PROSPECTUS of the INDEPENDENT.—VOLUME SIXTH, 1854. This well known and widely-circulated journal, conducted by pastors of Congregational churches in New York and vicinity, has nearly completed its fifth year.

In addition to the regular editorial corps, Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., (C.) Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, (C.) Mrs. Harriet E. Beecher Stowe, (H. E. B. S.), Rev. C. L. Bruce (C. L.) and "Minnie Myrtle," (M. M.), are all stated contributors, engaged to write weekly, and will be assisted by most able correspondents at home and abroad, who will do all in their power to make this journal an interesting RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY PAPER. The editors are, in truth, "independent," having full and sole control of the columns of the paper.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

Clergymen and Postmasters are authorized agents, and are solicited to engage in the work of extending our circulation. Fifty cents commission on each subscriber will be allowed them.

Any person wishing to subscribe, will please enclose in an envelope two DOLLARS, and address to *Publisher of the Independent*, No. 10 Spruce-street, New York, prepaying the postage, and money so sent will be considered at our risk. Subscriptions forwarded before the first of January next, will entitle subscribers to the remaining numbers of the present volume, free of charge.

The paper will be sent in exchange for one year to any newspaper or monthly periodical that will publish this prospectus, including this notice.

New York, Dec. 1st, 1853.

TO PRINTERS.—A new edition of the Specimen Book of BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY will be published in September, 1853, and will be given to those proprietors of printing offices who will send for it, or it will be forwarded to them by mail on receipt, in advance, of fifty cents for the postage.

In it are exhibited many articles never before shown; there have been added to the Foundry new varieties of Roman types from Nine-line Pica to Pearl, various imitations of writing, a great number of fancy fonts, Borders both plain and illuminated, labor-saving Rules, and a complete foundry of Germans.

The types now manufactured are cast from a new combination of metal of great durability, and are usually kept on hand in large quantities. Every fancy font is sold by weight, and at the printed prices, which are from 10 to 25 per cent. less than those of some other foundries. All other printing materials are furnished at manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Printers wishing to open accounts with me, or whose dealings have been long suspended, are requested to accompany their orders with city references to prevent delay.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this notice, three times before the first of August, 1854, and send me one of the papers, will be paid for it in type, when they purchase five times the amount of their bill from me, of my own manufactures, selected from my specimens.

GEORGE BRUCE,

31 Chambers-street, New York.

T. S. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. Gives over 500 large, double column octavo pages of choice reading matter in a year. Also, from 12 to 15 steel engravings, of a high order of excellence; besides from 150 to 200 fine wood engravings.

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The January number is now ready. Send for a Specimen. It will be furnished free of charge.

Terms in advance, \$2 a year. 4 copies, one year, \$5; 12 copies one year, \$15, and one to the getter up of club. Address, post paid, T. S. ARTHUR, 107 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Banner.]

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—Replication of THE QUARTERLY, THE EDINBURGH, THE NORTH BRITISH, and THE WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton and 54 Gold streets, N. York.

Many of our readers are aware, we doubt not, of the circumstances under which the Edinburgh Review was started, by Sidney Smith, Jeffrey, and Brougham. We need not advert to the wonderful excitement which was produced in the political and literary world by the bold and unsparing articles, which appeared in the early numbers of the young giant which, at one time, seized on the abuses and evils in civil affairs, and held them up in glowing and indignant terms before the nation; at another time most dogmatically laid down its canons of criticism with an "ex cathedra" authority, and so far as the literary aspirants of the day fell short, or came up to the standard, the lash or the nod of approbation was awarded. Very speedily "the Edinburgh" was felt to be a power in the country, and as it advocated the political views of the Whig party, it soon received all the support that Lord Holland, Lord Grey, and the heads of that party, in both Houses of Parliament and the country gentry could bestow. To meet and neutralize the influence of "the Edinburgh," "the Quarterly" was originated in London, and it forthwith appeared in all the might which the Tory party could infuse into its pages. Thus, the two great organs of the opposing parties in Great Britain entered on their career. The Edinburgh, which demanded Political Reform and Catholic Emancipation, and proclaimed itself as the advocate of progress, was indebted for the brilliant and slashing articles which, at times, arrested even the attention of the Halls of Legislation, to the pens of such men as Jeffrey, Smith, Brougham, Mackintosh, Napier, and Macauley. The Quarterly, under the editorial care of Gifford, who was aided by Southey, Scott, Lockhart, Croker, Wordsworth, Lord Mahon, Dr. Milman, and others of equal fame, maintained a conservative position, defending the Church Establishment, opposing Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform. Both Reviews were characterized by remarkable eminence in their literary articles, the contributors being men of profound thought, cultivated understanding, and conversant with every department of science and literature. To secure the services of such writers the most liberal provision was made—Twenty guineas a sheet was the recognized rate of payment, and very frequently fifty and even one hundred pounds, we believe, were given for certain articles. It would have been strange if Reviews, sustained by such liberality, and such a wealth of talent and learning, did not produce a corresponding result on the public mind.

A third party in the country, desirous of being represented in the world of letters, led to the establishment of the Westminster Review. The Ultra Liberal or Radical party, being opposed out and out to the Quarterly, were dissatisfied with the middle position which the Edinburgh occupied, and a Radical Review was projected. Disunion in their councils led to the commencement of two organs instead of one, viz: the London Review and the Westminster Review. Much about the same time, and in consequence of the greater intercourse which prevailed between Great Britain and the Continent, a desire was expressed to possess a first class organ, to keep the English mind informed on the progress of Continental literature. Just as the required organ was about to be commenced, the dissensions of publishers and others led to the appearance of "The Foreign Review" and "The Foreign Quarterly." In less than two years these periodicals amalgamated, and in process of time the Radical party felt themselves unequal to the weight of sustaining the London and Westminster Reviews. The latter two were united under the name of the London and Westminster Review, and a few years ago the publishers and supporters of the Foreign Quarterly consented that their periodical should be swallowed up by the "Westminster," and thus it has come to

pass that four Reviews are concentrated in this single name. The character of the Westminster is well known. Radical in politics as Roebuck, Mill, Bowring, and others would have it, it has been as Unitarian as the Martineaus, and writers of their school could desire. At one time influenced by Germanism, at another by English scepticism, always conducted with talent, and often replete with scientific articles of profound research, it has been a faithful servant of its party, and well worth watching by the friends of Revealed truth. Latterly another change has taken place in its management, and now the editors profess their willingness to receive talented articles from eminent men, in advocacy of the writer's views, while the editor does not hold himself responsible for the writer's sentiments. Under this system some very remarkable articles have appeared of late on its pages, among the number we would include an extraordinary paper on John Knox. Even Dr. McCrie is not more pointed in his commendations, nor more eulogistic of the Scottish Reformer, than this writer in the Westminster Review.

The great movement which led the Free Church out of the Church of Scotland, was instrumental also in originating the North British Review. It could not be expected that the Quarterly, or the Westminster, under their peculiar management, would take any interest in the movements and objects of the Scottish Ecclesiastical Reformers. The Edinburgh, had generally at the beginning, either eschewed religion, or, when adverting to Scriptural truth, thrown its influence into the adverse scale. So much so, indeed, had this come to be the case, that latitudinarianism and hostility to revealed truth were often lamentably obvious in its pages, and under the management of a late editor this state of things had reached a deplorable height. When the disruption took place in the Church, the great leaders of the movement felt that pure religion had suffered much from the manner in which, in the great organs of the empire, literature and evangelical religion had not only been dissociated, but often placed in antagonism, to the injury of both. Hence a judicious and successful effort was made to establish the North British Review. Our readers will err if any of them consider this periodical to be merely a Theological journal. The object of its founders was to raise it to as high a literary eminence as had been obtained by the Edinburgh or the Quarterly; and instead of limiting its articles to pure theology, its staff of contributors were to sweep over the whole circle of scientific truth, and to gather treasures out of all departments of ancient and modern lore. The names of Chalmers, Sir David Brewster, Drs. Hanna, Cunningham, Candlish, Hamilton, Gordon, Buchanan, Isaac Taylor, Prof. Fraser, McCosh, and others, are associated with the eminent success of this Review, the appearance and prosperity of which has had a remarkable reflex influence on the Edinburgh of a most desirable kind. For several years past, indeed since the establishment of the North British, the Edinburgh has done vast service to the cause of religion, in so far as the articles of Rodgers, on *Reason and Faith*, the Anglo-Catholic Theory, and other papers on the infidelity which had resulted from the labors of the Oxford school are concerned. In this connexion the services of the Edinburgh have been of eminent value, and we are satisfied that the Evangelical tone of the North British, and its success in the country, will not fail to lead the Edinburgh less and less to seek to pander to the religiously negative, or positively hostile spirit of what was called the philosophical party.

Of Blackwood's Magazine, known all the world over, read by political foes as well as by political friends, and esteemed by each alike, even when dissented from as to its conclusions, nothing need be said—but that among Magazines it is what the Quarterly is among Reviews, in religion and politics. In classic literature, history, travels, antiquities, biography, poetry, criticism, fiction, philosophy, reviews, &c., it stands, and ever has stood, without a parallel. Even in this country, where its Toryism is opposed to every political sentiment of a Republican people, yet its sterling talent and seductive